[XXXVIIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1815.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Gaudia magna nuncio.

THE man who, in the ſhade of public or private misfortune, diſcovers a diſpoſition, callous to the ſtings of adverſity, or deaf to the ſofter duties of ſorrow, is equally an enemy to the enjoyment of happineſs, with him who is inſenſible to the ſmiles of proſperity: both are enemies to ſympathy, the parent of every ſocial affection, and neither deſerve the favours of fortune; becauſe (if blind to her frowns) he cannot taſte with delicacy her excellencies. In public danger, to deſpond ſhews a limited exertion of ſoul, which, fatal to that confidence of action that extricates the bold adventurous from the wiles of difficulty: but not to rejoice in public felicity, is an apoſtacy to fortune, equally reprehenſible: to withhold or refuſe congratulations to the republic, when ſhe rejoices, indicates a want of ſympathy in her members; with her viciſſitudes, that declares no very great ſhare of intereſtedneſs in her concerns. No well affected citizen can withhold his voice from the general congratulations for which the preſent glorious proſpect of our military affairs gives ſufficient ground; and ſhould the impulſes of a warm heart elevate our expectations to a height, which the iſſue may prove too ſanguine, ſuch an error of the judgment would be more than expiated by the piety of the anticipation.

Since we claſſed ourſelves a member in the confederacy of republics, never, as at this juncture, have the affairs of the union wore an aſpect ſo flouriſhing. The ſtate of Maryland, as well from the certainty of ſecuring thoſe liberties, for which, with the real energy of freemen, ſhe hath contended, as from the felicity of ſeeing warded off that blow which ſhe lately expected, whoſe ruin ſhe ſaw ſo exemplarily marked in her ſiſter ſtates, hath the higheſt and peculiar cauſes for congratulation. More than half the charms of proſperity are borrowed from contraſt: of theſe joys, the citizens of the ſouthern ſtates, this included, are the moſt competent judges, when ſcenes and proſpects of the moſt ſevere and alarming nature are exchanged for ſuch as at preſent are preſented, of a complexion the moſt encouraging and auſpicious. Happy indeed muſt we feel, when reflection forces her eye from theſe ſubjects, which at preſent engage the contemplation of the United States, to a period ſo dreary, that even Hope, "that friend to him whom every friend forſakes," was almoſt outſtripped by the rapid progreſs of war, to the proſpects of ſo lately as the ſummer, when ſympathy with our ſouthern ſtates became but the melancholy anticipation of misfortunes; whoſe edge we expected quickly to experience at our own doors; ſcenes which the fancies of the fair ſex could not have painted! misfortunes, which, from a concurrence of the moſt vigorous exertions of the armies, aided by a fortunate completion of the happieſt contingencies, have by this ſtate been felt but in idea.

Were it pardonable in men to fear at all, who are engaged in the cauſe of freedom, and who are actuated by the invincible ſpirit of virtue, at the opening of the ſouthern campaign what had we not to fear! The virtuous remnant of a virtuous army were reduced almoſt beyond the hope of ſucceſsful oppoſition, againſt an enemy ſo vaſtly ſuperior in numbers; an enemy who, to the unarmed and defenceleſs, to the women and the aged, were, from the mode of war lately adopted by the Britiſh parliament, become doubly formidable, and, from the moſt rigid execution of their orders, doubly the objects of terror and imprecation; orders which gave the varniſh of duty and loyalty, to the licentious indulgence of principles and paſſions, before but partially embelliſhed with the ſanction of authority, which an Algerine two hundred years ſince would have bluſhed to own, but which the magic of a Britiſh parliament hath claſſed amongſt the conſtituents of Britiſh patriotiſm. From an enemy thus diſpoſed by principle, thus licenſed in infamy, and chartered from the obligations of the laws of war, what exertion of military ſtrength, what efforts of malevolent reſentment, had not the ſouthern ſtates juſt grounds to expect? Nor had they, or the army, that pleaſure which ariſes from retaliation; there was a generoſity in their natures, which could not inflict an indiſcriminate vengeance on the captive; a humanity, which could not, by a ſentimental alchemy, draw rapture from the groans of the tortured. During the whole war, an unuſual degree of ſeverity and ill treatment hath diſtinguiſhed the captivity of the American priſoners of war; but as ſoon as barbarity was covered from cenſure by the ſhield of miniſterial maxims, the Britiſh army, except a very few officers of ſentiment, reſigned, as an irkſome check to their meanneſſes and avarice, that feeling and politeneſs, which is equally the amiable offspring of education and a good heart, and which, in a leſs refined degree and mode, was, even in the rude ages of chivalry, the diſtinguiſhing trait of a gentleman ſoldier. Early they taught in the American army, that valour and patriotiſm in an enemy were the objects of their deteſtation; and when the chance of the field, or ſuperior numbers, gave them to their dungeons, inſtead of that delicacy of treatment and manners, which marks the truly brave victorious, which by affecting an atonement to the captive hero, for the caprice of fortune, gains a gentler conqueſt over the hearts of the generous, they have made them the ſubjects of the moſt daſtardly upbraidings and deliberate reſentment. Of this, the brave officers whom lately we ſaw from Carolina, ſcarred as well with wounds received under the vain protection of the laws of war and honour, as with thoſe received in the field; worn and emaciated by famine, and ragged from the licenſed pilfer of the ſoldiery; theſe are animating examples; theſe are facts, and inſtances which the hand of Charity herſelf will indelibly mark upon our memories, and the knowledge of which will become to poſterity an inſtitute of patriotiſm.

Such was the inauſpicious poſture of affairs in the ſpring, when reſolution was our only aid, and proſpect of ſuccours from the French our only hope. Of what heart-felt pleaſure muſt the well affected citizen be ſenſible, when, from a ſcene ſo precarious, ſo big with a complication of ills, both from want of troops and money, ſix, nay two months, preſent to his eye one ſo replete with the moſt flattering appearances; the concurrence of circumſtances, to which our warmeſt expectations did not ſtretch; events, in which Prophecy herſelf would have been diſcredited. To whatever point we turn our eyes, the proſpect is more ſmiling; our finances laſt ſpring wore the moſt diſtracted derangement; and the mortal blow juſt given the continental currency was an event, that muſt have ſhaken the ranks of any other army, than ſuch as was compoſed of good and faithful freemen, and commanded by the moſt celebrated and virtuous of men. Our currency hath mended. From the vigilant œconomy, and ſkilful arrangement of our financier general, aided by the ſpirited ſubſcriptions of the people, the nerves of our finances have received a firmer tone, have taken the beauty of ſyſtem, and now exiſt under a permanency of reſpect and value. Even laſt ſpring, the moſt alarming period of our depreciation, our credit was higher in Europe than the generality of our friends thought it to have been; of this the loan of ſpecie negotiated by the honourable colonel Laurens is a proof; his preſent importation of ſpecie and cloathing are circumſtances of the moſt joyful conſideration. The aſſurances of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as they bear all the outward marks of the warmeſt concern for our cauſe, ſo are they illuſtrated by the moſt brilliant and well concerted co operation in our military deſigns; facts which evince his unfeigned ſincerity, and demonſtrably atteſt his generous reſolutions to ſupport the INDEPENDENCY of America. Theſe are benefits which claim the beſt returns of preference and gratitude from every American, whoſe eyes are not meanly ſhut by the policy of early inculcated prejudices againſt the great ſervices of the French nation; for ſuch muſt appear the preſent fleets and armies of that nation, ſuch their alliance itſelf, which, in the eyes of all Europe, reflects a great degree of national importance on the United States. The patronage of ſo puiſſant a monarch as Lewis XVI. does the confederacy the utmoſt honour; for as it is an open avowal of the juſtice of our cauſe, ſo is it to be conſidered a public acknowledgment of that importance and grandeur to which by independence we ſhall arrive. Whatever motives may oſtenſibly connect an alliance between two nations, the real cauſe of union lies not ſo much in principles of generoſity, as in a reciprocal intereſt. This foundation is the real, this the firmeſt baſis of national friendſhips. The French are conſidered by the moſt able politicians in Europe. From their known ſuperiority, they are doubly watched. This encreaſes their vigilance to the affairs and intereſts of their people. Upon the firſt dawn of a firm and uniform reſiſtance to and reſentment againſt Great-Britain, they ſaw the vaſt commercial emoluments which muſt reſult to them as allies of an independent America. Their young monarch, under reſolutions which flowed from an high ſenſe of the rights of mankind, the maintainance of which reflects the only real glory on crowned heads, ſtretched forth the ſaving arm of friendſhip, claimed the protection of an infant empire as his peculiar glory, and choſe the independence of America as the event which was to immortaliſe him. The prophetic ſpirit of policy ſaw, that to aſſiſt us, and by aſſiſting engage our gratitude, was their intereſt; the paſſion for doing good was that which, void of the calculations of policy, actuated their monarch, and determined him to aſſiſt at all hazards a people whoſe confidence he had gained, againſt a nation whoſe low boaſt it hath been to do enormities with impunity. This reſtive ſpirit, the diſturber of the repoſe of Europe, he hath curbed to the moſt mortifying reſtrictions; and limiting by a ſuperior navy the latitude of their marine enterpriſes, hath given a confidence to commerce, of which, from the inſults of theſe lordlings, ſhe was deſtitute. From theſe proſperous foreign connections and intereſt, with freſh pleaſure we may draw in our obſervations to objects, in which as Americans, particularly as citizens of Maryland, we are more immediately and intimately intereſted. The allied army, under the auſpices of our great commander in chief, in Virginia, exhibits a proſpect full of the moſt favourable impreſſions, and auguring the happieſt iſſue to America.

Lord Cornwallis, that irreſiſtible wanderer, hath at length periodicated his rambles, in the mode we could moſt have wiſhed, and in the ſcene of his humanity, where the feelings of ſtate will be fully gratified. Led by his evil genius and prompted by that diſtraction and infatuation incident to the ſchemes of tyranny, we have ſeen his lordſhip ſinking by evaſions before the ſword of oppoſition, and moving in the meaſure of Burgoynade, trapped with a fine army in the theatre of his victories; in the poſſeſſion of that object of his military adventures, which, like an ignis fatuus, hath lured and danced him into an inextricable difficulty. *Natura ferox, vehemens; maximum bonum in celeritate putabat**. The cataſtrophe of this living military drama, may be in future to ſome American the groundwork of a farce; and when time, that candid and moſt faithful knight, ſhall have burſt the chains of that ſpell and faſcination which at preſent preclude a juſt calculation of their loſſes, when a ſenſibility of their misfortunes becomes one of the moſt ſtriking, though not moſt mortifying, characteriſtic of the Britiſh nation, the tale of lord Cornwallis, like that of a Richard, may afford to ſome native genius the fable of an hiſtoric tragedy!

A REPUBLICAN.

Cambridge, October 15, 1781.

* *Sal. Bel. Cat.*

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 11.

Head-quarters, Continental-village, Oct. 4. 1781.

SIR,

ENCLOSED I have the honour to preſent your Excellency a letter from major Tallmadge of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, with my congratulations on the ſucceſs of the American arms, in the reduction of fort Slongo on Long-Iſland, the morning of the 3d inſtant.

The addreſs and gallantry exhibited by major Tallmadge in planning the enterpriſe, and by major Treſcott and the officers and men under his command in the execution of it, do them much honour.

It is ſaid a conſiderable number of arms were taken in the fort.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

W. HEATH.

His Excellency Thomas M'Kean, Eſq;
preſident of congreſs.

Compo-point, October 3, 1781.

Dear general,

I AM happy in having occaſion to congratulate you on the ſucceſs of the enterpriſe againſt fort Slongo, on Long-Iſland. After making many attempts to embark, and being prevented by bad weather, laſt evening at eight o'clock, I ordered 50 men from captain Richards's company of the Connecticut line, and 50 more from captain Edgar's diſmounted dragoons, to embark at this place. The ſmallneſs of the garriſon at Slongo, and the difficulty of procuring boats, making it unneceſſary to employ but a part of my detachment in this ſer-

vice, at the request of major Trescott, he was honoured with the command. Having obtained several very accurate draughts of this post, and even the places where the sentinels stood, I made every disposition for the attack, previous to the embarkation of the troops. I have enclosed a copy of my orders to major Trescott, which he has most faithfully executed, and his return of prisoners, &c. &c. It becomes necessary for me to observe, that for the execution of this service, capt. Edgar's dismounted dragoons were ordered to surprise the garrison and carry the works, while capt Richards with his company were to surround the fort, and prevent the garrison from escaping. Lieut. Rogers of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, with ten chosen men, was appointed to lead the attack against the fort, followed by major Trescott and capt. Edgar with the remainder of the dismounted dragoons, the rear of which, was brought up by cornet Pike; capt. Richards, lieut. Holt, and ensign Pinto were disposed of as above observed, to surround the garrison. The attack commenced at three o'clock this morning, and was conducted with great good order, but notwithstanding the greatest exertions of capt. Richards and his officers, some of the garrison jumped over the works and escaped. Major Trescott speaks highly of all the officers and soldiers under his command, as well as of the boatmen employed on this service. It was fortunate for major Vanalstine, who commanded the garrison, that he was absent at New-York.

It gives me peculiar satisfaction that I have occasion to report, not a man killed of our detachment, and but one wounded. After the troops have refreshed themselves, I shall forward the prisoners, together with the standard of the garrison to head-quarters. The plunder that was brought off from the garrison, I presume may be divided among the troops and boatmen, who were on the expedition. The piece of brass artillery I shall annex to my command for the present.

Some of our baggage being left at Fairfield, and other reasons of a private nature, which I shall soon communicate, have induced me to march the detachment to Fairfield, from whence I shall write you again to-morrow. I am, my dear general, with every sentiment of esteem, your most obedient servant,

BEN. TALLMADGE, maj. 2d reg. L. D.

Major-general Heath.

Return of prisoners, ordnance, military stores, &c. taken in fort Slongo, October 3, 1781.

Prisoners, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 18 rank and file.

Ordnance, 1 three-pounder (brass) complete, brought off; 2 four pounders, double fortified, (iron) destroyed; 20 cases shot three-pounders; 32 do. three-pounders; 24 blank cartridges, three-pounders; 40 dozen of musquet cartridges.

A considerable quantity of English goods and cloathing were taken in the fort and brought off.

LEM. TRESCOTT, maj. 9th Mass. reg.

N. B. Two of the enemy were killed within their works, and two mortally wounded and left.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

Oct. 16. Yesterday morning arrived here the privateer Fair American, captain Eldridge, from a cruise, and brought with her the following vessels: Sloop Polly, belonging to this port, laden with flour, bound to Cape François, taken by British cruisers, but retaken by captain Eldridge; brigs King George, Anne, and Nancy, from London; and brig York, from Newry. These last 4 vessels sailed from England about 12 weeks since, in company with near 30 sail more, 25 of which were bound to Charles-town and the remainder to New-York, about 40 sail of which captain Eldridge saw, on Saturday last, go into Sandy Hook. The prizes will prove very valuable, as their cargoes consist of a variety of articles, such as cheese, butter, porter, beer, flour, ironmongery, dry goods, &c.

A ship of 12 guns, from London, belonging to the above mentioned fleet, was a few days ago carried into Egg-Harbour, she is laden with articles similar to the other prizes, the loss of which will be greatly felt by the enemy.

About two weeks ago one of the above prizes spoke with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, in the windward passage, which had suffered very much in a hard gale of wind. Thirty sail of this fleet were stranded on what is called the Keys, and one of the convoy, a 30 gun ship, was among the number. This information was given by the people of the Anne to captain Eldridge.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 25.

On Saturday evening last an express boat arrived in this port, with a letter from the count de Grasse to his Excellency the governor of this state, of which the following is a translation:

La Ville de Paris, Oct. 19, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to thank your Excellency for the intelligence which you have been pleased to communicate. I have just desired general Washington to send me back my troops, of which probably he will no longer stand in need, as lord Cornwallis has surrendered, which perhaps you will not have heard before this reaches you; as soon as they are embarked I shall quit the bay of Chesapeake, and I will endeavour still to contribute to the welfare of the United States, in stopping if I can Sir Henry Clinton.

I have the honour to be, with the most respectful attachment, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

DE GRASSE.

His Excellency Governor Lee.

This great and important intelligence was immediately announced by the joyful acclamations of the people, and soon after by the firing of the artillery, &c.

On Monday afternoon a feu de joye was fired by the artillery and select militia, and in the evening the town was beautifully illuminated.

By an officer who left the *allied army* on the 20th instant, we are favoured with the following narrative of *their* operations against, and the reduction of, the British posts at York and Gloucester.

On the 6th instant in the evening, the allied army began to break ground, within about 700 yards of the enemy's lines, and by their uncommon exertions, a parallel of at least a mile's extent was so far completed by day-light, as to afford a sufficient cover for the men. The darkness of the night, or some other cause, prevented the enemy from discovering our fatigue parties, and therefore the work was effected without loss. On the evening of the 9th, a battery was opened on our extreme left, and before the evening of the 10th we began to cannonade and bombard the enemy from upwards of 60 pieces of heavy ordnance and mortars. Our fire was now so superior to that of the besieged, that they were obliged to mask their artillery during the day; in the night, they annoyed us in some measure with their howitzers, but their cannonade was then very feeble and harmless. On the night of the 12th our second parallel was commenced, but was not completed till the morning of the 15th, the reduction of two redoubts on the enemy's left being essential to this work. On the evening of the 14th, the French grenadiers, commanded by the baron Viomenel, and the American light troops, under the command of the marquis la Fayette, at a signal given, attacked and took by storm the above mentioned redoubts, which were defended by upwards of 150 men, all of whom were either killed or taken. Our loss was about 100 killed and wounded. The wise disposition of the commanding officers, the gallantry and address of the other officers and soldiers, was so conspicuous on this occasion, as to obtain the warmest acknowledgments from the commander in chief. On the 16th, at the dawn of day, colonel Abercrombie, with 8 companies of light troops, attempted our lines in two places, and succeeded so far as to get into two of our unfinished batteries, and spike a few pieces of cannon, but was soon repulsed with a loss, more than equal either to the brilliancy or usefulness of the sortie. On the morning of the 17th, our batteries on our 2d parallel being complete, we commenced a furious cannonade and bombardment on the enemy's works, from 70 pieces of cannon and mortars, and at not more than 250 yards distance. Our operations had now become so serious to the besieged, that lord Cornwallis was induced to beat a parley, and to request a cessation of hostilities for 24 hours; that commissioners might be appointed by both parties to treat on the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester. The commander in chief would not grant the prayer of the flag in its full extent; he would only consent to a cessation of hostilities for two hours, and then only on the express condition that his lordship should digest his proposition on paper. This was assented to on the part of the enemy, and proposals came from his lordship, that he would agree to a surrender, in case the British troops were admitted to go to Great-Britain, and the Germans to Germany, there to remain until exchanged, and not to act against America or her allies; he expected the honours of war, and wished the refugees might be sheltered from punishment. General Washington rejected his proposal in every part, and sent him the terms which could only be admitted, and which, after some hesitation, were received by his lordship. In answer to the article in favour of the refugees, his Excellency informed his lordship, that it was a subject only proper for civil discussion, and he readily waved it, leaving his good friends to the justice of their country.

On the 18th, commissioners were appointed to adjust the etiquette of the capitulation. The viscount de Noailles, and lieutenant [illegible] Laurence, aid de camp to the commander [illegible], on the part of the allied army, and colonel Dundas and major Ross, aid de camp to lord Cornwallis, on that of the enemy. On the 19th, about one o'clock, the articles of capitulation were signed and interchanged, and about two o'clock, p. m. the British garrison of York, led on by general O'Hara (lord Cornwallis being indisposed) were conducted by general Lincoln through the combined army, drawn up in two lines, to a field, where having grounded their arms and stripped off their accoutrements, they were reconducted through the line, and committed to the care of a guard, at the same time and in the same manner the garrison of Gloucester was surrendered to the command of the duke de Lauzoun. Previous to this, a detachment of French and one of American troops took possession of the enemy's horn-works, and planted on the epaulements the standards of the two nations. The brilliant appearance of the allied army, the joy which diffused itself from rank to rank, contrasted with the mortification, the despondence, and unsoldierly behaviour, of the British troops, formed one of the most pleasing prospects a patriot can behold, or even his fancy depict.

In justice to the brave, the unfortunate garrison of Charles-town, the terms imposed on them were made the basis of the present capitulation, and on their worthy general was conferred the supreme delight of giving laws to those men, who had treated him with the insolence of conquerors. As the officer who gives us this narrative does it from memory, he cannot pretend to be perfectly accurate as to the particulars of the capitulation, but can vouch for its being right in the whole.—The garrisons are prisoners of war, to be disposed of in America at our option; to march out with cased colours, and to play no French or American tune. All plundered property to be restored to its owners; private baggage secured to the officers, and private property to British merchants and traders, the continent having the right of pre-emption.

No returns had been handed in, but from the accounts of the British officers, we have between 5 and 6000 prisoners, including sick and wounded. Their military stores were trifling; their commissary stores does not exceed 600 barrels of pork and about 1000 barrels of bread and flour. Near 100 vessels, with their sailors and marines, have fallen into the hands of the French fleet under the capitulation. The enemy's loss during the siege they allow to be very considerable; the loss of the allied army does not exceed 300 killed and wounded, a small proportion of whom are officers.

Never was a plan more wisely concerted, or more happily and vigorously executed, than the present. The wisdom, perseverance, and military talents of our illustrious commander, shone with superior lustre on this occasion, and if possible must increase the love and veneration of his countrymen. The well concerted and animated support of the count de Grasse, was essentially conducive to the completion of this glorious event, and deserves the warmest thanks of his own country, and the grateful plaudit of every American.

The exertions of the count de Rochambeau, and all the officers and soldiers of the French army, can never be excelled, and only equalled by their American friends, who glowed with the laudable ambition of imitating the atchievements of the finest body of men in the world. The only contention which subsisted during the siege between the troops of the two nations, was the glorious one of excelling each other in operations against the common enemy, and in doing justice to each other's merit. An army, thus cemented by affection, created by a union of interest and the intercourse of good offices, and animated by an attachment to the rights of mankind, could not fail of triumphing over a body of troops, enlisted under the banners of despotism, and led on by the hopes of plunder; who, made insolent by partial victories, gave a loose to the greatest licentiousness and brutality, that ever disgraced a disciplined corps. The expiring groans of thousands of slaves who fled to lord Cornwallis for protection, and whom he inhumanly starved, have ascended to the throne of Almighty Justice, and must bring down vengeance on his guilty head. It is sincerely to be wished, for the sake of humanity, that his lordship had made a more obstinate defence, that the allied army, obliged to storm his works, might have offered up him and his troops as a sacrifice to the violated rites of humanity!

Archibald Job, Benjamin Brevard, William Rowland, and Samuel Miller, Esquires, are elected delegates for Cæcil county in the ensuing general assembly.

Talbot county, Sept. 26, 1781.

WANTED, as an overlooker this fall, a person who will take charge of several plantations, all of which lay contiguous to each other. Any person who can be well recommended will receive a handsome salary for his trouble.

3 X EDWARD LLOYD.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office, Charles-Street.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1781.

October 20, 1781.

To be sold by the subscriber, at public sale, on Thursday the 8th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for specie, or new bills of credit (commonly called red money) at their actual value at the time of payment,

A VERY valuable tract of land, lying in the forest of Prince-George's county, adjoining to the brick church, about five miles from Upper-Marlborough, the same distance from Queen-Anne, and ten miles from Bladensburg. This tract contains about four hundred and twenty-five acres of land, one thiad at least of which is as rich and valuable meadow ground as any in the state of Maryland, being situated on that well known branch called Cottington, the greatest part of which is already cleared and fit for the sithe. The quality of the up-land is also very fine, and inferior to none in that part of the country, lays level, well watered, and has a sufficient quantity of wood with care to support the plantation. Building timber is wanting, and the houses on the place but indifferent. There are two apple orchards very good, and many other fruit trees of different kinds. The plantation is at present well fenced and in good repair. Also the crop of corn made on the plantation this year, amounting to upwards of three hundred barrels, some oats, cider, and cider casks, &c. Credit will be given for the greatest part, on the whole of the purchase money if required, or giving bond on interest with security. The title indisputable, and immediate possession will be given by

1 JOSEPH SIM.

To be sold at public vendue, on the 8th day of November next, for ready money only, gold or silver, or the late emission commonly called red money,

THAT well known STORE and LOT belonging to the subscriber, on the dock in the city of Annapolis. A good title will be given the purchaser by

1 15 7/6 w3 L. JACQUES.

N. B. Any person on application to Mr. Dowson may see the premises and know the particulars.

Fork of Gunpowder, Baltimore county, October 16, 1781.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 31st day of October, at the house where the subscriber lives,

SUNDRY valuable negroes, among which are several excellent spinners; also stock of all kinds, and sundry plantation utensils, the property of Walter Dulany, late of the city of Annapolis, Esq; deceased.

The above effects are sold for the sole purpose of paying off long standing debts, so that no credit can possibly be given, and nothing but specie received.

The creditors of Walter Dulany (late of the city of Annapolis, Esq; deceased) are hereby requested to send in their accounts properly authenticated, as speedily as possible, to

1 15 7/6 GEORGE FITZHUGH,
administrator de bonis non of Walter Dulany.

Annapolis, October 24, 1781.

A LARGE quantity of JESUITS BARK, to be sold on reasonable terms, by

1 JAMES MURRAY.

CASH given at the printing-office for empty PHIALS. 1

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the commons of Annapolis in August last, a dark bay horse, about 13 hands high, 6 years old, trots and canters, has a remarkable scar on his right buttock near his tail, no perceivable brand. Whoever will deliver the said horse to the subscriber in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward. tf

1 1X VACHEL STEVENS.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Nicholls, near Chaptico, taken up as a stray, a white horse, supposed to be about 14 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock thus 4, bob tail, his mane cut off. The owner may have him again on proving property any paying charges. 1 15 7/6

THERE are at the plantation of Elizabeth Hood, on the head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, two small strayed steers, they appear to be about 3 years old, one a brindle and the other a brown with a small white strine on his back, and his two hind feet white, they both are marked, but cannot be ascertained. Their owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. 1 15 7/6 w3

September 16, 1781.

RAN away from colonel Edward Lloyd's plantation, on Wye river, on the 12th instant, a man slave called DICK UNGLE; he is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, has thick lips, and is very black; he is a sensible artful fellow, very complaisant, and can give a plausible account of himself; his apparel is not certainly known; he has followed the water, and will probably endeavour to escape that way. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, or will deliver him to the subscriber at Wye river, shall receive 30 dollars of the last emission as a reward.

3 5w RICHARD GRASON.

TO all whom it may concern; the inhabitants of Washington county, do hereby give notice, that they intend petitioning the next general assembly for a division of the said county into two. 4

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but not patented, because of the war: part of *Mansell's United Friendship*, 359 acres: part of *Mansell's Purchase*, 1400 acres: *The Scheme*, 74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Windsor-Forest*, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Forest-land*; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patapsco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houses: these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. *Resolution*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Bush-creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the *whole*; if the tracts are sold *separately*, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, or specie, with interest; or bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie; will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. 15

July 31, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the next general assembly of Maryland, by a number of the freemen of Cecil county, to have an act passed for a special election, in order to take the sense of the county where the court of justice ought to be fixt, and that the election be held two days where the court-house now stands, two days at the Head of Elk, and two days at Charles-town, and that proper judges be appointed to hold the election. 6 w8

September 20.

WHEREAS ſundry perſons make a daily practice of ſending carts to take wood from the ſubſcribers lands (under pretence of having leave from one or other of them) to the damage and treſpaſs thereof; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons whatſoever from taking off ſaid lands any wood whatſoever under that pretence, as they are determined not to ſuffer it any longer.

MARY HESSELIUS,
B. OGLE,
W. THOMAS,
JACOB LUSBY.

2

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by John Croſs, living at the plantation of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Eſq; in Charles county, a dark bay MARE, about 13 hands and a half high, ſhe appears to be old and creſt fallen, has a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, and branded on the off buttock 8. She came to the plantation about the middle of February laſt. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

To be SOLD, RENTED, or LEASED,

THE dwelling houſe where the ſubſcriber now lives, and ſeveral lots in London-town. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

4X WILLIAM BROWN.

Charles county, September 12, 1781.

AGREEABLE to law will be ſold at public vendue, at Port-Tobacco, on Tueſday the 13th day of November next, for ready caſh, a very likely young negro man named George, if not ſooner applied for by his maſter. The ſaid negro was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway on the 21ſt day of July, 1780, by the name of George, the property of John Nelſon, I ſuppoſe it ought to have been Arthur Nelſon, as a certain Mr. Arthur, of Frederick county, ſays the ſaid negro was once his property, and that he ſold him to one Alexander, of Auguſta county in Virginia, and from thence he was ſold to one Mitchell, near Charles-town, South-Carolina.

ts 4 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, ſheriff.

THE following are a liſt of the certificates forcibly taken from me by a number of armed men, on the night of the 13th of March 1781, viz. 20 ſtate of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 628 to 637 incluſive, for 1333⅓ dollars each, and 4 other ſtate of Maryland certificates, dated November 6, 1778, numbered 638 to 641 incluſive, for 666⅔ dollars each, alſo a ſtate of Maryland tender certificates in the name of John Bolton, No. 34 and 33, for £. 100 currency each. The public are cautioned againſt the receiving or taking an aſſignment, as payment will not be made on them. 6w

6 EDWARD LLOYD.

Annapolis, September 13, 1781.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JACK; he is much pitted with the ſmall pox, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Jones in Talbot county. His maſter is requeſted to pay charges and take him away. w3

3X THOMAS HARWOOD, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Amery, living in Charles county, taken up as a ſtray, a light gray (or white) gelding, 13 hands high, trots and gallops, branded on the near ſhoulder S. A. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. 2 w3

THERE is at the plantation of John Aſhton, living on Patuxent, Prince-George's county, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay horſe, having a white ſtar on his face, branded E, about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, paſſed laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, may be had at the Printing-office. 7

Anne-Arundel county, September 24, 1781.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber the 8th inſtant, a negro lad named JACOB, of a yellow complexion, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on a country cotton ſhirt, and a woollen jacket and breeches much worn. Whoever will bring the ſaid negro to the ſubſcriber, living near the head of South river in the aforeſaid county, or ſecure him in any manner ſo that he can be had again, ſhall receive ſix dollars (ſpecie) reward.

2 3w WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, will commence the ſale of all the property, both real, perſonal, and mixed, late belonging to James Ruſſell and company, commonly known by the name of the Nottingham Company, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, ſituate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore-town; 160 ſlaves of different ages and ſexes, amongſt whom are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen, ſuch as forgemen, colliers, blackſmiths, carpenters, &c. ſtock of every kind, houſhold furniture, and farming utenſils. On the premiſes are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two griſt-mills, all in good repair. That part of the premiſes called the Long-Caln, where the forges ſtand, is in point of ſituation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water-works, the Brandywine not excepted. Beſides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the ſame dam and ſame race be ſupplied with a great abundance of water in the drieſt ſeaſons. The iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and ſtock of every kind ſufficient for carrying them on, will be ſold in undivided ſhares, not exceeding tenth; or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into ſmall and convenient parcels, and ſold ſeparately, as may appear at the time of ſale beſt to ſuit the wiſhes of the purchaſers, and the intention of the ſtate. The ſum bid to be paid in ſpecie, or in the bills of credit emitted in this ſtate, by the act to enable the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore to draw and ſell bills of exchange, and for an emiſſion of bills of credit if neceſſary. Credit will be given to the purchaſers to the firſt day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds with two good ſecurities, each having real property in this ſtate to the value of the purchaſe money. The ſale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at capt. Phillips's, that noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, which being part of the premiſes will alſo be ſold.

By order of the commiſſioners,
8 JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

THE inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county intend to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of aſſembly to diſpoſe of the old court-houſe and other public property in Queen's town, and to purchaſe a quantity of land at the head of Corſica creek, whereon the public buildings for the uſe of the county may be erected, at ſuch time and particular place as by the judgment of the general aſſembly ſhall be appointed and aſcertained; and in the mean time for holding the courts of election, and the county and orphans courts, at the dwelling houſe now occupied by Elijah Minor, near Cheſter-mill, and directing the clerk and other public officers, to attend there until public buildings can be erected for the accommodation of the public, at the place directed and aſcertained by the general aſſembly. 5 w8

TAKEN up in Auguſt laſt, on the weſtern ſhore of Cheſapeake bay, near a place called the Governor's Run, a ſmall boat, appears to be very old and much wreck'd. The owner may get her again on proving property and paying charges.

3w 3X EASOM EDMONDS.

WHOEVER is diſpoſed to employ a tutor for a genteel private family, or for a compact neighbourhood, under liberal patronage, may hear of one at the printing-office in Annapolis. 2